Pending Cases in Labour Court and Industrial Tribunals

1682. SHRI M. A. BABY:
SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40,000 cases are pending in Labour Courts, including Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to expedite the cases;

(c) whether in view of large number of pending cases, some more special courts are being established soon; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A SANGMA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Working Group on Industrial Relations constituted for the formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan had recommended norms for disposal of cases and applications and establishment of new Courts. These recommendations were communicated to all the State Governments/ Union Territories with the request that remedial action be taken to reduce the pendency of cases. The State Governments/ Union Territories set up Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act for the State sphere. They are addressed from time to time to review the position of cases and wherever necessary set up additional Tribunals/Courts. The Central Government has set up one more Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Bangalore. The Industrial Disputes Act has been amended and time limits laid down for disposal of cases/applications under Sections 10, 33(5) and 33-C(2) of the Act

Excise Duty on Polyester Fabrics

1683. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that as per an article titled "PSF and PFY Disparity" published in the Textile India Progress Magazine, May, 1986 issue, the cumulative incidence of customs and excise duties as a percentage of net value of fabrics approximately works out to 28 per cent, 23 per cent and 29 per cent in the case of polyester staple fibre blended sarees, shirtings and suitings respectively and 66 per cent, 73 per cent and 73 per cent in the case of polyester filament sarees, shirting and suitings respectively; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The cumulative incidence of duty on polyester fabrics depends on a number of factors such as composition of fabrics, weight of the fabrics, assessable value of the fabrics, the cost of inputs and duty levels thereon, the source of inputs whether indigenous or imported, the sector producing and processing the fabrics, etc All these factors do not appear to have been taken into account in the article referred to in the question. The calculations made in the article appear to be based on the assumption that polyester fabrics are reduced out of imported DMT only while the factual position is that bulk of the fabrics are produced out of indigenous DMT on which there is no excise duty. As per the information available with the Government, the cumulative incidence of excise duty on polyester jabrics produced out of indigenous raw materials varies between 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the retail prices of the fabrics, depending upon the factors mentioned above.